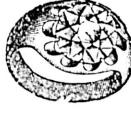


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J. MUSGRAVE, 17 Trounce Avenue.

Will Move Songhees

Premier Announces That Arrangements for Removal are Advanced.

To Compel Medical Council to Investigate Charges Against Doctors.

Bills for Further Protection of Children -- The Nine Hour Day.

In the legislature yesterday, Mr. Hayward's bill to make it obligatory rather than discretionary with the Medical Council to investigate charges of unprofessional conduct against a practitioner, with a view to his being debarred from further practice, passed its second reading, as did also the bills in Mr. McPhillips' hands for the further protection of children, and for compelling fathers of illegitimate children to provide for their maintenance. Numerous other bills of similar and private legislation were discussed, and in response to a question by Mr. Helmcken, the Premier made an announcement that will be welcome news to Victorians—that arrangements are now well advanced looking to the early removal of the Indians from the Songhees reservation.

PRELIMINARY ROUTINE.

The routine of the sitting was quickly disposed of. The petitions of the Flathead Valley Railway Company and of the Syndicate of Kootenay for incorporation were received, and upon the motion of Mr. McPhillips, the House ordered a return "giving the number of water records issued under the provisions of the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897, and as to whether any persons or companies are in default for record fees or rentals, the amount of same, and the names of any such persons or companies."

THE NINE-HOUR DAY.

It was also ordered, on the motion of Mr. Neil, "That, hereafter, not exceeding nine hours' work shall constitute a day's work for all foremen, workmen or laborers employed directly by the government on roads, streets, wharves or bridges."

In presenting this motion, the member for Alberni explained that it was largely for the purpose of securing uniformity in conditions on government work. The tendency of all legislation of the day was to reduce the hours of labor, and he thought that nine hours constituted quite long enough a working day for the men employed in road making and repairing in British Columbia. Hon. Mr. Wells pointed out that heretofore ten hours had constituted the standard working day for road work. He had no objection to the suggestion to make it uniform at nine hours, although it might possibly be necessary to reduce wages proportionately in certain eventualities.

The home was expressed by Mr. Haworth that the government would accept the resolution without the suggestion of cutting wages.

It would be time enough, Hon. Mr. Wells observed, to protest against such a suggestion when it was made by the government.

Mr. Hayward pointed out that the nine-hour rule now applied in some quarters, at least. He knew that it did in his district.

The resolution carried.

GOOD NEWS FOR VICTORIA.

Mr. Helmcken asked: "What steps have been taken by the government to facilitate the removal of the Indians from the Songhees Indian reserve?"

"What steps do the government contemplate taking in obtaining the removal?"

Hon. Mr. Prior replied: "Mr. P. Hickey was appointed on the 3rd of January last to examine sixteen pieces of property that were offered to the government as suitable sites for the Songhees Indians. He reported on same some two weeks ago.

"Government propose trying to arrange for the removal of the Indians to some one of these sites, if possible, at an early date."

OTHER QUESTIONS.

Mr. Gilmore asked: "What is the name of the officers in the Registry Office at Vancouver sent in their resignation within the past three months?"

"If so, who are they, and what action has the government taken to fill said vacancies?"

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied:

"Mr. E. Hartley, but the resignation was withdrawn."

Mr. Hartley asked:

"Has any portion of the \$52,252,200 of taxes in arrears on December 31st, 1902, been commuted?"

"If so, what amount of such arrears was originally due, and for how much was it commuted?"

Hon. Mr. Prentice replied:

"Yes."

"The total amount commuted is less than \$3,000. It would take some time to prepare an exact statement."

Mr. Gifford asked:

"What payments, if any, have been made on account of the Fraser river bridge at New Westminster?"

"All the payments included in the

Toronto, April 16.—Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Minto, and suite, to-day inaugurated the series of four great musical festivals to be held in this city. The scene was one of great splendor and brilliancy. Four thousand people crowded Massey Music Hall. Costumes were of dazzling beauty and military trappings were much in evidence. The entire programme was devoted to the compositions of Sir Alex. Mackenzie, including his Coronation March, a song of thanksgiving, three Shakespearean scenes, and Burns' Scotch rhapsody. The "Dame of Jubal" held the audience spellbound for hours of applause for over six hours as musical production it was easily ahead of anything ever given before in Toronto. Ethel Wood and Ben Davies, as leading soloists, were extremely popular, while the accompaniment of the Toronto festival chorus of 500 voices and the Chicago symphony orchestra produced an effect truly inspiring. Mr. Chas. Fry took the recitation part with excellent effect. The distinguished composer, Sir Alex. Mackenzie, received a tremendous ovation from the chorus, orchestra and audience, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. The commendable enterprise of Mr. Chas. E. Harris in organizing the great cycle of festivals, is well attended, so far by the success which has attended the various festivals so far, and equal or greater success, if possible, is anticipated in Ottawa, Montreal, Winnipeg and the West.

Stops the hair from falling out or turning gray. It gives force to the secretions of the scalp, and keeps the hair soft and glossy. It eradicates and cures dandruff.

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returns of expenditure to December 31st, 1902, and, if so, under what head?" Hon. Mr. Prentice replied:

"The payments made up to 31st December, 1902, amounted to \$106,225.50."

"Yes, under the head of Roads, Streets and Bridges."

Mr. Oliver asked:

"How many applications for li-

ences to prospect for coal or petroleum in block 4,536, South Kootenay,

have been made to date?"

"How many of such applications have been granted, and what are the names and residences of the licensees?"

"As the reserve placed upon such lot, 4,536, in August, 1890, does not ex-

clude prospecting for and locating coal or petroleum, why have applications for such purposes been refused?"

"Why is the said reserve still main-

tained with regard to these lands?"

"When is such reserve to be taken off?"

Hon. Mr. Wells replied:

"1. 153."

"None."

"As a matter of government policy."

"As a matter of government policy."

"As soon as it is considered that the public interests will be served by so doing."

Mr. Gilmore asked:

"Is it the intention of the govern-

ment to introduce a bill this session in reference to income tax, as promised a joint committee of railway employees

by you last session?"

"If not, why not?"

(Continued on Page Eight.)

—

DUBLIN, April 16.—The National con-

vention, which convened in the Round

Room of the Mansion House, was at-

tended by 2,000 delegates, coming from

many parts of Ireland. The platform

held almost all the National members,

prelates and others. The delegates in-

cluded all classes, farmers, laborers,

peasants and others—a convention of the

soil.

Lord Mayor Harrington and Michael

Davitt conducted John Redmond to the

chair, and the delegates rose to their

feet, cheered and waved their hats. The

notable absentees were John Dillon and

Edward Blake, who are both ill. John

Redmond opened the proceedings with

an impressive speech, in which he said:

"Whatever defects Mr. Wyndham's bill

has, and I am inclined to minimize them,

its object is the complete final abolition

of landlordism in all its essentials. Ir-

land is united as she never was be-

fore."

Mr. O'Brien, who was greeted with a

hurricane of cheers, followed with an impassioned speech on the line of Mr. Redmond's, in which he urged that the bill be accepted in principle.

A motion to reject Secretary Wynd-

ham's Irish bill as not meriting

support, was defeated by an overwhelming

majority. This ensures the confer-

ence approving the bill in principle.

Mr. P. O'Connor, in his speech, the re-

sults of today's debate, said that the de-

legates showed that they all practically

agreed that the Wyndham bill is the

greatest measure ever introduced; that

landlordism is condemned to die; that

no more compulsion will be shown to

tenants than to landlords; that the

financial terms have been improved, and

that not one evicted tenant is left with-

out redress. Today, he added, they were

"celebrating one of the proudest vic-

tories over oppression that ever the na-

tion had won." The bells throughout

the land were ringing out the death of

a new Ireland." The convention ad-

vanced to the close of the session.

—

Mr. Fielding's Budget

Surplus of the Consolidated Revenue Estimated at Over Thirteen Millions.

Vague Unsatisfactory Answer to Request of B. C. Silver Lead Delegates.

In Spite of Huge Revenue No Reference of Bleeding the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 16.—Hon. Mr. Fielding's budget speech was one of the most important deliveries since preference in favor of Britain was announced. The surplus for the present year is placed at \$13,325,000, and Liberals vigorously applauded the announcement of the great revenue and expenditure. No reference was made to bleeding the people, which was the rallying cry of the Liberals when in opposition.

Hon. W. S. Fielding today delivered his budget speech. He started out by saying that Canada was enjoying unexampled prosperity. For the year ending June 30 last, he had predicted a surplus of \$5,000,000. But it really reached \$7,913,398. The expenditure had been kept the same as estimated, but the revenue was very much larger, which accounted for the surplus.

He showed that for the year there was a surplus in the post office department. If the service of Atlin and the Yukon were included there would be a deficit of \$10,000.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said up to April 10 of this year the revenue was \$48,334,128, and last year for the same period the revenue was \$43,169,658, an increase of \$5,164,470. The expenditure up to April 10 was \$32,870,290 and for the same time last year it was \$31,946,166, an increase of \$94,000. While the revenue increased over \$5,000,000, the expenditure increased by less than \$1,000,000. At the close of the fiscal year the expenditure would reach \$51,650,000, against an expenditure last year of \$50,759,391. The revenue, at the close of the current fiscal year would be \$65,000,000, and expenditure, \$51,000,000, which would leave a surplus of \$13,300,000.

Germany is no longer to have a free hand in discriminating against Canada. The country from tomorrow must face an adverse tariff of 33 1/3 per cent. increase on the present duties, as retaliation for the hostile attitude of that country against the products of this country. Discussing the British preference, the minister explained the efforts made to secure concessions in favor of Canada, and intimated that unless the Mother Country failed to appreciate the value of the concessions offered her six years ago, she could not complain if Canada were to abrogate them, especially as Mr. Chamberlain had declared the preference of little value to the Motherland.

Regarding relations with the States, the Minister declared there would be no meeting of the joint commission unless an informal conference first gave an assurance of tangible results likely to follow.

On the question of protection to the silver industry in British Columbia, Mr. Fielding said the government could not accede to the request of the recent deputation, but hoped to assist the industry by means of a bounty or in some other way. This vague intimation is regarded as very unsatisfactory by the British Columbia delegation.

The duty on foreign vessels is removed, but license on them is maintained. Machinery for alluvial gold mining is placed on the free list. The binding twine industry is to be compensated for the export tax on manila fibre. The proposed duty on steel is somewhat indefinite, as it may be a long time before the government acts on it.

LOADING SAFETY VALVE.

Porte Decides to Concentrate Army to Check Dissatisfied Albanians.

Constantinople, April 16.—It is now understood that the commission sent by the Sultan to appraise the Albanians failed to secure their adhesion to the reform scheme of powers, except on the conditions that the Albanians be allowed to choose their own governor and civil officials, and that other minor concessions be granted them. The Porte has decided to establish a military camp at Berizivtsi, and has ordered nineteen battalions to concentrate there in view of the possible eventual operations against the Albanians. Great uneasiness has been aroused in Turkish government circles by the reports that the Bulgarians in Macedonia are preparing for a general uprising on April 20, with the second day of the Easter festivities of the orthodox church.

BRUTAL MURDER.

German Martinet Slays Artilleryman For Improperly Saluting.

Berlin, April 16.—A court martial has been ordered to try Ensign Hüssner of the German navy, who, on Good Friday, killed an artilleryman named Hartmann with his sword at Essan, for not saluting him properly, according to Hüssner's version of the affair.

Hartmann was a former schoolmate of Hüssner, and the latter avers that the artilleryman attempted gross familiarity in trying to shake hands with him after he (Hüssner) had arrested Hartmann for the informality of his salute. Then, Hüssner adds, Hartmann started to run, and the ensign thrust him through the back with his sword, afterwards saying: "When I draw my sword blood must flow."

Hüssner's note-book was the names of several privates who must have been reported by the ensign for not saluting him as respectfully as he desired.

Those attending Mrs. Lester's Friday evening social this week (the last one for this season) will be instructed in the new Glide Two-Step, which will be introduced for the first time in this city at the annual closing ball, Assembly hall, April 24.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

KING ALEXANDER PROPHETIC.

Serbian Monarch Expects Fateful Times For Balkan States.

Belgrade, Serbia, April 16.—At a banquet given at the palace yesterday evening in celebration of the tenth anniversary of King Alexander's accession to the throne, the King made a speech in which he referred to the grave situation in the East, referring fateful times approaching for all the peoples of the Balkan peninsula, and Serbia must be ready to strike at the proper time. His Majesty also congratulated himself on the fact that his message to Queen Draga had met with the approval of the people. Referring to the recent proclamation, the King said: "Serbia had not time for experimenting, and he had, therefore, been compelled to restore the constitution to its original condition."

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

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WASTE OF WATER.

There are not many points of resemblance between Victoria and New York, but one which does exist is the fact that the water supply is a question of some interest and importance in both cities. In both it is apt to become inadequate at certain seasons of the year, and in both, the remedies proposed take the form either of devices to limit the consumption or to increase the supply. It is pretty obvious that all attempts to deal with an inadequate supply of water, or of anything else, must take one or other of these two lines. It will also be very generally admitted that to limit the consumption of an article like water is thoroughly bad, provided that all the water used is used profitably, that is, accomplishes some good purpose or other, as it flows down to the level of the sea. This brings us to the question of waste. Allegations were made to the water commissioner of New York that a large amount of the water supply of the city was wasted. He made up his mind that the city could not deal intelligently with the problem unless it knew beforehand how much. So he set himself to work to find out how much was wasted. By a very elaborate series of investigations, he discovered that 32 million gallons a day were wasted, or 12 per cent. of the whole water supply of the city, through leaky fixtures in houses sufficiently in view to be detected and measured by inspectors. How much more was lost in the mains, from defective valves, worn-out house connections, the overflowing of tanks and wilful waste, is not yet known. This latter waste, however, although very important from a departmental point of view, and one requiring rigid inspection, and, where possible, prevention, is not so important from the water consumers' point of view as the 32 million gallons of waste already discovered and measured. Because for the latter the consumer is responsible, and the question in New York is the same as in Victoria, namely, whether it is to be prevented or not by the introduction of meters. The argument for meters in New York is very much the same as it is in Victoria, that the meter would increase the revenue, or if it did not, would put a stop to the careless and wasteful use of water. Meters would certainly stop waste, but there is a question in very many people's mind whether they would do more than this. Undoubtedly they would act as a deterrent to the careless and wasteful use of water, but their advocate has also to find an answer to the question whether they would not similarly act as a deterrent to the highly-beneficial but not absolutely necessary use of water. Suppose, for example, meters were applied to some district in New York where the ascertained domestic waste of water was twelve per cent. of the supply, and suppose that under the meter system, the consumption of water fell more than twelve per cent., then the meter system would be proved one of objectionable and abominable characteristics. There is no merit, but a positive demerit, in the economy of water beyond the prevention of waste. There is no such thing as an excessive use of water, provided it is used and not wasted. To save water only means that what might have been used to cleanse and beautify our surroundings has itself found a purposeless and unregarded course to the sea. This is a point which the advocates of meters should face more explicitly than, as a rule, they do. They get into the way of speaking of water as if it were a commercial asset on which a quantitative valuation could be put, like potatoes or turnips. Water is not a commercial asset. It should be free as air, subject only to the interest on the capital necessary to store and divert it to its proper uses. On the other hand, water may become a fit subject for economy, where the supply is positively restricted. Two into one will not go, as we all learnt at school, and have forgotten since. The number of people in Victoria who say, "Do not introduce meters, we must all be encouraged to, and not deterred from keeping green our lawns," and who at the same time would not countenance any capital expenditure to increase the supply, is astonishing. Yet they must know, if they think at all, that, if under the present conditions of consumption, there is a summer scarcity, either these conditions must be changed, or a further supply secured, if the lawns are to be kept green in any case. We have always declared that we would earnestly advocate any practical and definite scheme for the improvement of the conditions of the Victoria water supply. But the problem must be understood first. Where there are only three pails of water and four people to be served, each can only get three-quarters of a pailful. It is no solution of a situation like that to say that everybody is entitled to a full pail or a pail and a half, if he can make good use of it. There is the alternative of getting more water and paying for it, or of economizing the present supply.

Imports of cotton goods into Canada have increased in value from \$4,710,704 in 1898 to \$7,451,750 in 1902. How much better off Canada would be if these imports had been in the form of raw cotton and the manufacturing value kept in the country!

THE LEAD INDUSTRY.

The Budget speech of Mr. Fielding holds out no hope for the relief of the lead industry of British Columbia. We have never been able to convince ourselves that it would. British Columbia is not strong enough to influence the policy of a government whose policy is not based upon any intelligible principle or plan, but is deliberately adapted to the strength of pressure which can be brought to bear from different sections of the country. Therefore, although the case for the protection of the lead industry is sun clear, whether we regard it from the narrow ground that everything the lead miner uses is protected, or from the broader ground that such protection would build up a great Canadian industry not of lead mining alone, but of all its subsidiary manufactures, it is something. British Columbia is never likely to obtain from the present government or the party which is at present in power. British Columbia must seek this measure of relief from a party which is not afraid to use the "tariff" as a means of building up a Canadian industry, and is not afraid to justify its action in doing so in any particular case by an appeal to a generally applicable principle. Can British Columbia continue to send Liberals to Ottawa and yet look forward to a measure of justice we can only hope to secure from a consciously protectionist government? Such a course would be both inconsistent and cowardly.

THE DOMINION BUDGET.

Mr. Fielding made his Budget speech in the House of Commons yesterday, and was able to take full advantage of a splendid condition of prosperity in the country in laying his statement of its finances before the people's representatives. Of course neither Mr. Fielding nor his colleagues would be human if they did not take credit to the government for the conditions of prosperity which exist. It is idle to point out to them that their fiscal policy is a mere continuation on a stereotyped, instead of a progressive plan, of the policy of their predecessors, and is entirely different from the policy they said they would introduce when they sought office. Free trade in principle, they became, in office, protectionist in practice, and to whatever they attribute the prosperity of Canada, it can certainly not be to the adoption of free trade doctrines. Possibly their partial conversion to protection has had something to do with it. It is idle also to point out to them that the prosperity in whose sunshine we bask in Canada has been no less highly marked during the same period of years in the United States, has been common to all the North American continent. Surely Mr. Fielding and his colleagues cannot assert that they have had anything to do with the prosperity of the Mississippi valley. If the present government had carried into practice free trade principles, and Canada had still prospered equally with the United States, or if the United States had not shared in prosperity enjoyed by Canada under the present government, then there would be some logic in giving credit to that government. As it is, the credit is due to circumstances over which the government has no control, but a politician is something like a doctor, benevolent nature may have cured a patient, but in the absence of proof to the contrary, he is bound to flatter himself on having been nature's conditor. His medical reputation is much enhanced, and the patient is too thankful to be well to say anything, even if he has thrown the medicines of the doctor out of the window in the same way as Canada disposed of the free trade nostrums of the "Liberal party." Canada is indeed in splendid health. A surplus of \$13,000,000 over current expenditure, and a surplus of \$5,000,000 over current and capital expenditure combined, is indeed a magnificent showing. Its best feature, moreover, is that the growth is not due to extraneous and accidental and transitory circumstances of inflation, but to the development of the vast resources of the country itself, a development still in its infancy. We cannot expect always to enjoy the same heyday of visible and apparent prosperity. There will be checks upon our progress from time to time. But from now on we will never go back, and our growth in wealth and population will continue in impetus and volume now that Canada is awake to destiny, and the rest of the world awake to Canada. We think a great deal of the notches we are making now from year to year. A revenue of \$85,000,000 looks vast relatively to our previous income, but within the next decade we will see without amazement a Canadian revenue of over \$100,000,000 a year. It is all coming from the West, directly or indirectly. It is from the opening up of the vast new sources of wealth in the West that the whole country has received its stimulus. Those who realize in a practical way the relation between the resources already utilized, and those which remain undeveloped in the West, will see nothing extravagant in the prediction we have just made. The fact that the Budget this year possesses such excellent features, which may not be duplicated another year, strengthens the opinion that the government will choose this year for an appeal to the country. A large surplus is a very comfortable thing on which to appeal to the electors. Its sentimental effect is great with those electors whose votes are swayed by sentimental considerations, and its practical effect may be made enormous with those electors whose votes are swayed by practical considerations. Considering this Budget in conjunction with other exigencies which confront the government, we should think extremely likely that they will ask for another lease of power in the present year.

The up-keep of Dominion public buildings costs Canada a quarter of a million dollars a year. The "Liberal" government has inaugurated no economy in this respect; on the contrary, the scale of expenditure has very much increased. The average man in Eastern Canada can not see why the people of British Columbia break the Chinese and Japanese together. They do not like the paper and modern fellows, keen to talk English, dress like the rest of us, and merge for good and all with the population of the country. —Montreal Herald.

Great Britain is short of Canadian cheese, and the price has risen ten shillings a hundredweight. This season's output should find a ready market at very good prices, provided the Canadian producer does not allow the English commission agent to make all the profit.

SACRILEGE.

When the Dominion Line gave a new steamer the name Mayflower, the danger of international complications through a breach of an obvious corollary of the Monroe doctrine cannot have been apparent to its directors. We are quite sure, however, that no territorial aggression on the part of a European power in America could be so deadly as an invasion by a Canadian steamship company in the name Mayflower. We know, of course, that everyone who is anybody in the United States has ancestors who came over in the Mayflower, just as we know that everyone who can speak English, is descended from Alfred the Great. The method of proof is exactly the same in both cases, and the facts are indisputable. We believe that among European races, it takes a thousand years for everybody to be descended from everybody else, but of course in the United States, which is so much more go-ahead, it could not be expected to take so long. There are only two races in the world among which these pleasing genealogies are generally preserved, the Scotch and the Jews. Other races do what is just as good, they invent them. In fact this latter course has great advantages. Because it is difficult to prevent the real thread of descent from wandering off in a million permutations and combinations to butchers, and bakers, and candlestick makers, and other persons not nearly so desirable, contemporaneous with the true ancestral hero or great man of old. The inventive process on the other hand, arrives at the truth per salutem, and without doing violence to the shades of unhonored, but nevertheless equally indubitable ancestors. But here are the possibilities of American genealogy all ruthlessly destroyed by the christening of modern steamboat. Can we not imagine some youthful scion of Lodge No. 6,744,892 of the Collateral Descendants of Colonial Dames remarking with the true and legitimate pride which noble birth inspires, "My people came over in the Mayflower, and yours did not," and being met with the crushing and merciless rejoinder from one whose parents had taken a trip to Europe, "Well! Mine are coming over in the Mayflower. They sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday." These majestes is a mere trifles compared with the true ancestral hero or great man of old. The inventive process on the other hand, arrives at the truth per salutem, and without doing violence to the shades of unhonored, but nevertheless equally indubitable ancestors.

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For the Liver

STOMACH, KIDNEYS and NERVES.
Our Cascara, Burdock and Celery Tonic will be found useful at this season. Gives an appetite and restores Lost Nerve Power.

CYRUS H. BOWES,
Chemist,

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Near Yates St.

Pulmonic Cough Cure

A reliable remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all inflamed conditions of the throat and lungs.

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Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Lace Parlors.

Just opened up an entirely new line of special brids, embroidering silks and patterns. Inspection invited.

MRS. ROBERTSON

28 Five Sister's Block.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Special—Carpenters' Tools at Cheap-side.

FOTOGRAF'S.

A new display of pictures are being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters block.

Farmers' agricultural stoves and feed boilers at Clarkes & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

100 dozen English cashmere sox, 25c. per pair. B. Williams & Co.

Did it ever occur to you how handy a feather duster is in a house? It saves lots of time and makes dusting easy. You had better have one. Prices 40c. to 70c., at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

Try the City Fish Market, corner Johnson and Store streets. Phone 964.

Gardening Tools at Cheap-side.

THE STRAND HOTEL

(Vancouver.)

Has been remodeled. All newly furnished, one block from depot. European and American plan. Prices moderate. J. S. Wood, proprietor.

Twenty cases spring and summer underwear. B. Williams & Co.

Have you a metaphone in your residence? A perfect telephone installed in 10 minutes. Time and labor saved. C. C. McKenzie, 74 Douglas street.

SEE THEM

Syringes and Enemas, all sizes at B. C. DRUG STORE,

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AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

Don't lose this chance of getting one of these articles.

They must all go to make room for other goods coming in.

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Bench Chairs and Collars.

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The Latest New York Novelties.

In Embroidery Patterns for Shirt Waists, Stole and Lace Collars, New Braids and Cushion Tops; work done to order, etc.

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MEN'S SUITS

READY-TO-WEAR.
\$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00.

New Spring Styles

Guaranteed perfect fitting.

W. & J. WILSON

GOVERNMENT ST.

The cost of metering the city is estimated at \$761,660.

Fire Insurance

Heisterman & Co.

Just arrived from England, they are beauties. We have everything in

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—AT—

FOX'S, 78 Government St

FIFTH REGIMENT BAND

DRILL HALL CONCERT

TOMORROW NIGHT

JAMES BAY vs. CAPITAL, and

MA TER BERIE AARONSON

Local News

Bakers' Union.—The Bakers and Confectioners will hold their regular meeting tomorrow evening in Labor Hall. Important business is to be dealt with.

Knights of Pythias.—Victoria Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias, held a meeting yesterday evening, when several candidates were put through the third degree.

Afternoon Tea.—At the Ladies' Circle this afternoon a tea is to be given under the auspices of the King's Daughters, to which all members and friends are invited.

Sons of England.—A special meeting of the Sons of England will be held at A. O. U. W. Hall this evening for the purpose of dealing with matters affecting the constitution.

Rosecamp-Van Horst.—On Wednesday evening Rev. W. Leslie Clay united in marriage Mr. W. J. Rosecamp and Miss Minnie Van Horst. The bride was attended by Miss Minnie Van Horst, her sister, and the bridegroom was supported by Mr. Geo. Van Horst. Mr. and Mrs. Rosecamp will reside in Victoria, on May 3 to 8.

The Hubbard Lecture.—Of Elbert Hubbard, who is to lecture in Institute Hall next Wednesday evening, the Pittsburgh Dispatch says: "We are not in accord with all we read in the Philistine Magazine, and we suppose its editor would say it is not necessary that we should be. But it makes us think—no one can deny that. And its success, with a circulation of one hundred thousand copies, shows that a man can speak his own mind in America and be appreciated. Yet as a speaker, Hubbard is more of a success than as a writer. His writings do not always win you, but his presence does."

Sheena River Hatchery.—Mr. T. W. French, of this city, came down the steamer Dauphin this afternoon from Lake Okanagan, where he has been located for the past 10 months, having had charge of the Sheena river hatchery. He reports having had a very severe winter in there as regards snow, having had seven feet six inches on the level on February 9, and when he left on April 2, with Messrs. Preddy and Noble, assistants, there was still four feet eight inches on the level. The party came down the Sheena river, accompanied with two Indians, and had rather a rough and dangerous trip, having to make seven portages across the ice.

Crease-Drake.—At St. Saviour's church yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of friends of the contracting parties, the nuptials of Mr. Arthur Crease and Miss Nellie G. Drake were celebrated. Rev. W. D. Barber being the officiating clergyman. The groom is one of the best known of Victoria's young men, being the young son of Sir Henry Crease; and his bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. Justice Drake, possessing a host of friends who will wish her all happiness. The Misses Bridgeman acted as maids of honor, and the church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The honeymoon will be spent in an extended tour of Eastern cities.

Sewer Extension.—A start has been made on the big work of sewerage extension. The initial operations are in progress on Niagara street, James Bay, where about 20 men are engaged. Laboring men out of employment will have an opportunity to get work on application at the city engineer's office. The wages paid are \$2 per day. Other work will be conducted in the Work estate, and at the Northern part of Pandora avenue in the near future. It is hardly likely that more than \$60,000 will be expended this year with the number of men at present available.

Board of Trade.—At a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade held yesterday morning, a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the Vancouver Board of Trade in endeavoring to secure equal freight rates to interior points, as follows: Messrs. Jas. Thomson, C. F. Todd, R. Senbrook, Simon Leiser, S. J. Pitts, R. D. Munro, J. L. Beckwith and A. B. Fraser, sr. The quarterly meeting of the board will be held this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Neill, Dickie, Macrae and Patterson, M. P. P., will give addresses on matters of interest to the citizens of Victoria.

The Orpheum.—At the Orpheum this week the strong attractions presented have shown the patrons of the theatre that what has been promised will be carried out to the letter. Billy Clark in his refined sketch, and also the favorite waltz clog of the old-time favorite—dear to the hearts of all—Pat Rooney, is making a great hit. The La Kolas, in their juggling act are without a doubt the best ever seen in Victoria. Mr. Fred. N. Tracy, singing the masterpiece of Clark K. Harris, "Will I Meet You in the Other Room," holds the audience spellbound. Charles T. Johnson continues to amuse the audience with his graphic description of the wonderful moving pictures.

Water Meters.—The following, taken from the Toronto Telegram, will show what Toronto is doing on the water meter question: "The live question at the City Hall just now is that of placing the water works on a paying basis; that is, if, as alleged by the treasurer, the system is not giving an annual surplus. Owing to the fact that the water works account is not kept separate, it is a difficult matter to ascertain just on what footing the system stands. Ald. Orry suggests the separation of the accounts for the operation of the system as it would be run by a private corporation. If this course is adopted, it will be necessary to lower rates, increase them, or meter the whole city. This latter method of charging for water is endorsed by Assistant City Engineer Fellowes. 'It would be fairest for all concerned,' said he this morning. 'The consumption of water would fall from one hundred to sixty millions per day.' This would mean a great saving in fuel and the cost of pumping water, and would settle the question of water waste through defective tanks. The cost of metering the city is estimated at \$761,660."

Monorail Railways.—In the April number of the Railway and Shipping World appears a lengthy illustrated account of the monorail system which it is proposed to introduce into British Columbia. F. Moberly, C. E., who is the principal promoter of the project, says the article, has been studying the merits of the monorail system in Great Britain and elsewhere, and is of opinion that it is one which is admirably adapted for use in a country like British Columbia. The proposal made for British Columbia is a modification of the system used in Ireland, the motive power being electricity instead of steam. Whatever lines may be constructed by the company, if it be incorporated, will be utilized as feeders for existing railways, and to open up sections of the country that cannot be reached by the ordinary railway or tramway.

Mr. Cuthbert Reports.—Treasurer Fraser, of the Tourist Association, is receiving almost daily the most cheery reports of health and happiness from Mr. Cuthbert, travelling representative, who is now in the Eastern cities heading Victoria's attractions. In a letter received yesterday, Mr. Cuthbert says he has just visited Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto, and succeeded in arranging for preferential treatment from those points for tourists bound to Victoria. A telegram conveys the information that his lecture in Montreal on Wednesday evening was a great success. He has arranged to deliver a lecture before "reopening" before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and also at Winnipeg. One important achievement as the result of his visit is the arranging of delegations to the Prashyrian assembly to visit Victoria at the same transportation rate as will bring them to Vancouver.

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May Drop Charge.—Officers of the Tourist Association are in communication with the authorities at Ottawa arranging for the withdrawal of the charge against Mr. Lester for having illegally operated a naptha launch up the Arm last summer. The expectation is that the case will be dropped.

Swindler Busy.—Some enterprising swindler has been taking advantage of the fact that the B. C. S. S. are on strike. He has been making a house to house canvass asking funds for the strikers, and several people have been victimized. The executive of the strikers state that they have no persons engaged in canvassing.

Victorian Goes Abroad.—Moritz Gumm, accompanied by his son and daughter, and Mrs. S. Hyams, left yesterday on a visit to his mother's home in Bavaria. En route, relatives will be visited in Madison, Texas, and in Boston and New York. Mr. Gumm will visit France and Germany and expects to return in about three months.

Minstrel Show.—A minstrel entertainment will be given by the Royal Artillery Dramatic Club at Semple's Hall on Thursday and Friday next, in aid of the choir vestry of St. Saviour's church. The entertainment will be given under the patronage of Sir Henry Elde Lothbiere and Lady Lothbiere, Col. and Mrs. Grant, Major Gurdon and officers of Work Point Barracks.

Passover Services.—There will be divine service at congregation Emanuel Elde Lothbiere and Pandor streets at 7:30 this evening. Rabbi McConnell's Albert Rosenthal again won everything in the show, winning first limit, first open and first winners. P. McConnell's Victoria Belle II, won second open and reserve winners for his Albert Rosenthal. Davies' Countess May won first puppy. W. F. Hall's St. Bernard His Highness won first puppy and second limit. Judging is very slow and will not be finished before today, when the winners of the other Victoria dogs will be wired up.

The Portland Show.—A wire from Portland last evening announced the Victoria winners at the Portland Kennel Club dog show, which opened in that city Wednesday morning, T. P. McConnell's Albert Rosenthal again won everything in the show, winning first limit, first open and first winners. P. McConnell's Victoria Belle II, won second open and reserve winners for his Albert Rosenthal. Davies' Countess May won first puppy. W. F. Hall's St. Bernard His Highness won first puppy and second limit. Judging is very slow and will not be finished before today, when the winners of the other Victoria dogs will be wired up.

The lacrosse Concert.—On Wednesday evening the Victoria lacrosse players held an important meeting in their club rooms. The subject of financing the team was thoroughly threshed out, and it was thought advisable, after considerable discussion, to give a concert for the purpose of raising funds.

Basketball.—The James Bay and Capitals will play basketball in the Drill Hall tomorrow evening in connection with the band concert. The Capitals have been practising hard for this occasion, and promise to give the Bays a good, hard fight for the game. The Capital team follows: J. A. Lorimer and A. J. Cooksey, guards; E. M. Whyte, centre; W. Laing and G. Temple, forwards.

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"DARTING"
"LANOLINE"

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Natural Toilet Preparations.

DARTING TOILET "LANOLINE" in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun. DARTING "LANOLINE" TOILET SOAP is unequalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple. It never irritates.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

LABOR UNIONS
ROUNDLY SCOREDAssociation of Manufacturers
Draws Attention to Some
Peculiarities.

New Orleans, April 14.—The first day's session of the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, ended without any definite indication as to what the organization will adopt as its own policy an aggressive hostility to union labor methods, as outlined by President D. M. Parry in his annual report. After calling attention to the marked growth of the National Association of Manufacturers, which now has over 2,100 members on its roll, Mr. Parry immediately took up the question of the battle between the manufacturers and organized labor in connection with the eight-hour and anti-conspiracy bills, which were defeated at the last session of congress. Referring to this contest, Mr. Parry said:

By its determined opposition to the passage of the eight-hour and the anti-injunction bills this association performed what, to my mind, was a great public service, the full significance of which is, perhaps, not realized even by many who were foremost in condemning those measures. The mere defeating of these two bills does not tell the story. What was done then was to make it impossible for labor to give way to socialist impulse. It is impossible to hide our eyes to the fact that a large mass of the people, forgetful of the liberties and blessings they now enjoy, are with restless ardor striving to force the nation to what must eventually mean industrial disaster, if not anarchy and despotism.

Organized labor, an army presumably 2,000,000 strong, feeling its strength and exacting its rights, as it did, last year, concluded last winter that the time was ripe to make congress engraft upon the statute books of the nation its sprouts of Socialism, legalizing those denials of individual rights which it has heretofore sought to enjoin by force. It drew up and fathered the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills, the former of which could well have been entitled "An act to repeat the bill of rights guaranteeing the freedom of the individual, and the latter should have been termed, "A bill to legalize strikes and boycotts."

The introduction in congress of such

the law of the Huns and Vandals, the law of the savages. All its purposes are accomplished by force, by moral force, or by the threat of force. It does not place its reliance in reason and justice, but in strikes, boycotts and coercion. It is, in all essential features, a mob power, knowing no master except its own will, and is continually condemning or defying the constituted authorities. The stronger it grows the greater a menace it becomes to the continuance of free government, in which all the people are free. It is, in fact, a despotism springing into being in the midst of liberty-loving people.

In setting itself up as a power independent of the power of the state it does not regard itself as bound to observe the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, which declares that no state shall attempt to abridge the privileges or right of life, liberty and property of any citizen.

It has not hesitated to resort to violence and the destruction of property to compel the acceptance of its demands. Its history is stained with blood and ruin. Many a man whose only fault was that he stood upon his rights has been made to suffer outrage, and even death, and many an employer has been brought face to face with financial ruin. These wrongs cry unto heaven, and yet an unaroused public sentiment often permits them to go unheeded.

It now demands of the public and of congress the privilege to violate the laws forbidding violence and property destruction that it may continue to maintain its power through terrorism.

It extends its tactics of coercion and intimidation over all classes, dictating to the press and to the politicians, and strangling independence of thought and American manhood.

It denies to those outside its ranks the individual right to dispose of their labor as they see fit—a right that is one of the most sacred and fundamental of American liberty.

It holds a bludgeon over the head of the employer, laying down the terms upon which he shall be permitted to do business. It says to him that he must deal direct with the union; that while he shall pay the men who work in his factory, they shall be beholden more to the union than to him for their positions; that he cannot employ or discharge men without the indorsement and consent of the union; and that he must pay them the wage fixed by the union without regard to their individual worth or the economic ability of the employer to pay.

It denies to the individual the right of being his own judge as to the worth of time he shall work, and as to how much he shall do within the time he

ARSENIC FOUND
IN MANY FOODS

Professor Gautier Shows That Many Supposed Crimes of Poisoning May be Due to Material Agencies and Mrs. Maybrick's May be one of These.

THERE is no doubt in my mind that thousands of persons have been wrongfully convicted of arsenic poisoning, even within the short space of time criminal statistics have been made public, prepared and some eminent colleagues of mine have discovered that arsenic forms an integral part of the human system, and that mammals, fish and plants, serving as human food, contain a certain amount of arsenic. So much being established, it is a most dangerous thing to declare that a person died from arsenic simply because arsenic was found in his stomach, bones, membranes, etc.

I have before me the records of trials resulting in the execution of some helpless human beings, because a certain quantity of arsenic was found in a relative's body, and the circumstances seemed to point them out as arsenic administered by fatal doses.

What is termed "fatal dose" may have accumulated in the body of the dead person by want of secretion—the usual channels for discharging unnecessary arsenic being closed—the man or woman may have eaten an overdose of turnips, potatoes, grain, all of which contain more or less arsenic; he may have eaten too much of a certain fish pregnant with the poison; there are a dozen different reasons why involuntary self-poisoning may be surmised—yet another human being is ordered to follow him into the grave just because science did not discover the presence of arsenic in the human, and did not apply itself up to the mark.

When I discovered the first infinitesimal portion of arsenic in a person, who clearly had not died of arsenic poisoning and who, to my certain knowledge, had never taken a drug of any known form, manner or shape, I was struck by the importance of the fact for criminal jurisprudence, and resolved to devote my life to the attempt of calling a halt to certain monstrous proceedings, demanding the sacrifice of human lives, year after year.

The first discovery was in a man's thyroid gland, and I thank Dr. Baummann, who located iodine in the same organ, for the hint. Arsenic and iodine are often neighbors in free nature, and

it is not to be wondered at that iodine

and the needs and tastes of man being practically unmet, there follows a natural conflict as to the relative proportion of this wealth going to each factor in production. When one class of men get a bigger share than they formerly received, there is less for the other classes of men.

It is ridiculous to assert, then, that a universal application of the arbitrary wage scale scheme would bring about anything but an advance in nominal wages, or, in other words, a decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar. Real wages would remain practically the same.

Who can say that any man-made plan for the division of production will be less useful than the natural law of the division of consumption? Wealth means despotism, tyranny and slavery. It means the death knell of progress; it means ruin to civilization. The natural division of consumable wealth, so long recognized in the past, is the only safe and effective means progress.

We owe everything to the freedom that has characterized our industrial system. Thrown upon his own resources the individual has been spurred on to new efforts and results, and the progress in all directions. The higher the progress we have achieved the greater the benefits that have come to all classes.

Organized labor, with characteristic obtuseness, assumes that productive capital is the property of the employer, and that by those who possess it, and that, therefore, it is legitimate spoils for those who can seize it. It is apparently oblivious to the fact that progress is dependent upon the amount of productive capital in the hands of capital that insures the reproductive capacity of men, and the more wealth produced the more there is for distribution.

Organized labor is particularly denunciatory of trusts, and that great trust is that of itself. It is the grand trust of the times. It is the muscle trust, the trust of men who make their living by manual labor. It is to be hoped that, in accordance with the Nelson amendment to the departmental committee, the use of the department in turning the searchlight of publicity on the trusts, will not forget organized labor. If any institution needs to be exposed to the limelight, it is certainly trade and labor, and that, not only a trifling self, but a creator of other trusts, of capitalistic trusts, as distinguished from labor trusts. One of the leading causes for the formation of a number of industrial combinations has been the necessity that has compelled employers to unite, that the exigencies of labor might be more effectively dealt with.

Organized labor and the Socialist party differ in one essential respect. The former seeks to bring about Socialism by force, the latter by the force of publicity and through the ballot box. The attempts of organized labor to compel the shortening of the hours of labor without regard to the effect on industrial welfare, its dictation of wages, its organizing scale, and its placing of labor on the same footing with energy and capability, and the absolute power it arrogates to itself over the individual, on the theory that the individual has no rights which the many need respect, is an abomination to the Socialist party.

Her adventures at the splendid court of Louis, and the artful way in which she ingratiate herself again into the good graces of her brother, Henry VIII., afforded opportunities for historical power to which Miss Elsler was fully equal. The remainder of the company accorded excellent support. Walter R. Seymour as Charles Brandon being specially deserving of notice for his creditable work. Miss Elsler and Mr. Seymour responded to many curtain recalls. Some characteristic minutiae of the period were introduced to add to the picturesque scenes depicted in this historical romance.

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A long-past age was resurrected in a realistic manner, and last evening on counters, court ladies, guards, pages, kings and queens garbed in the attire of a high forgotten period. The play was invested with all the striking characteristics of the Tudor regime, and was consequently a most instructive pageant in manners and customs of this interesting period.

I am here to plead the cause of the white slave of today. Practically every employee is as free as air to go and come at his pleasure, and to do his bidding, but the slave of a tyrannous labor union is in truth and in fact more abject than the negro slave of the past. There may have been some brutal and tyrannous slave

holders in the past, but the

present is far worse.

It is well that those who would revolutionize the social order, should at the very inception of their national programme meet with organized resistance, and it was fortunate that there was an association strong enough to checkmate the influence of organized labor this last winter, and that at a time when in the full plenitude of its power it seemed certain of success. The conflict, which was a conflict, and a very momentous one, deserves to go down in history as the first decisive defeat of the socialist forces which have of late years had such surprising growth.

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something new and good
CHRISTIE BROWN'S
ELITE, EMPIRE and FANCY MIXED
BISCUITS
15 CENTS PER POUND.

For an appetizer try Cross & Blackwell's Marmalade, 2 tins
for 25 cents.

Mowat & Wallace, Grocers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by the Sturt Robertson Co., 124 Yates Street, Broad street)

Toronto, April 16.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange:

	Asked.	Bid.
Black Tail	716	416
Cariboo G. F. S.	412	315
Cariboo Hydrayle	15	12
Centre Star	31	28
Deer Trail Con.	2	5
Fairview Corp.	31	23
Granby Smelter	\$5.00	\$4.00
Lone Pine—Surprise Con.	5	21/2
Moraine Glory	3	1
Morrison's	14	11 1/2
Mountain Gold	14	11 1/2
North Star	14	11 1/2
Payne	20	18
Hammer Cariboo	35	6
Republie	6	5
Sullivan	9	7
War Eagle	16	12
White Bear	33	3
Winnipeg	4	4
Wonderful	4	4

TORONTO SALES.

Cariboo McKinley, 1,500 at 1244.

ROSSLAND SALES.

Cariboo McKinley, 1,000 at 1244.

Giant, 2,000 at 23.

North Star, 1,000 at 13 1/2.

Payne, 600 at 18.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(By F. W. Stevenson.)

Chicago, April 16.—The following quotations ruled on the Board of Trade today:

Open High Low Close.

Wheat— 77 77 1/2 75 1/2 77 1/2

Corn— 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2

Maize— 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2

Pork— \$17.95 \$17.95 \$17.90 \$17.95

Liverpool Wheat— 68 23/4.

Chicago, April 16.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange today:

Open High Low Close.

Ann. Copper— 63 1/2 62 1/2 63 1/2

Ann. Sugar— 123 1/2 124 1/2 123 1/2 124 1/2

People's Gas— 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2

U. S. Steel— 314 1/2 314 1/2 314 1/2 314 1/2

Col. F. & I.— 56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2

Manhattan— 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000

1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000

St. Paul— 135 1/2 135 1/2 135 1/2 135 1/2

Union Pacific— 87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2

Louis. & Nash— 114 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2

Mo. Pacific— 65 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2

Calif. & Oregon— 120 1/2 120 1/2 120 1/2 120 1/2

Rock Island— 32 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2

Rock Island— 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2

Atchison— 70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2

Atchison pfd— 68 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2

Money loaning from 4% per cent to 10% per cent; last loan, 3 1/2% per cent.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, April 16.—The speculative activity which developed yesterday and was interrupted by the announcement of the return of dividend made by the elevated empires was renewed today, when support was given for the coming Manhattan, which was hoped that the adjustment of the system would be adjusted sufficiently to strike a strike in the stock. The opportunity was taken to start an upward movement on the part of a speculative party, which is believed to have covered its short contracts on the recent slumps, and to have gone long on the market. Operations were concentrated in Baltimore & Ohio, on the ground of the large increase in net earnings disclosed by the March statement. Pennsylvania and Norfolk & Western were included. Other Eastern trunk lines and railroads showed some sympathy. The talk regarding the finances of Metropoli-

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for all forms of itching, bleeding and pruritic piles. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can't afford to get your money back if not cured 100% at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Cracked Corn

\$1.35 PER HUNDREDWEIGHT

The Cheapest and perhaps the best feed for Chickens.

Brackman-Ker

MILLING CO. LTD.

ROSES! ROSES!

120 VARIETIES.

JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE.

City Market.

Sporting Goods

W. H. Adams opens

New Sporting Goods House

AT—

Up-to-Date Fishing Tackle

Scots and English manufacture, and all kinds of sporting goods.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Special flies dressed to order. Call and inspect our fine new goods.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose, small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Almost half of all railway travel in Germany is third class. More passengers use fourth class than second and less than one in twenty ride first class.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose, small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Life size portraits in oil of Senator Louis F. Linn, who represented Missouri in the early '30s at Washington, and his daughter Jane Linn, are among the recent acquisitions of the Missouri Historical Society.

ASSIST NATURE.

You have been told to "itch your wagon to a star" that Nature will assist you. That's all right. There are times, however, when you should assist Nature, and that's the case.

Nature is now undertaking to cleanse your system—it will be successful, and your complexion bright and clear.

Larger and deeper pores due to the depleted condition of the blood, are overcome by Hoo'd's Sarsaparilla, the real vitalizer.

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FOR RENT

All that well situated and commodious property, known as "The Collegiate School," on Burdette Avenue.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street.

ISLAND HAY

100 TONS JUST RECEIVED—GET OUR PRICES.

Telephone 413. SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market

Will Move Songhees

(Continued From Page One)

Hon. Mr. Prentiss replied:

"I do not think it necessary to introduce legislation on this subject."

"The Rules and Regulations prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to determine the nature and kind of deductions to be allowed from the gross income, in arriving at the assessable income, fully meet the requirements of the railway employees."

COAL MINES REGULATION.

Upon the order being reached for Mr. Hawthorthwaite's bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, the Premier requested that it still stand over. The government was bringing in a measure in connection with the same act, he said, and there would be many amendments made.

The introducer of this bill might well wait and present his suggestions as amendments in the government measure.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite objected to such a procedure, and also to the proposal for a further adjournment of his measure. The government's amendments to the bill, as indicated, were for the protection of life. His were of a very different character, and were presented at the suggestion of miners' unions. He could not tell how long the government was going to live, and it was unfair to ask him to leave the life of his bill unnecessarily in jeopardy. He objected to the suggested adjournment.

The Premier, having moved the adjournment of the debate, declined to speak to it, and the Provincial Secretary thereupon moved that the debate be adjourned, which motion objection was taken by the opposition leader and by Mr. McPhillips.

The motion prevailed, however, by 20 to 13.

MEDICAL ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. Hayward, in moving the second reading of his bill to amend the Medical Act, briefly explained its scope and purport, which was to make the medical council obliged to inquire into complaints against practitioners when properly presented in accordance with the section of the act in this regard. He thought that this was necessary for the preservation of the honor of the profession, for the protection of the doctors themselves, and for the safety of the public. Extensive powers were given under the act, and it was no more than right that the Medical Association should investigate complaints touching the members of their profession. The member for Esquimalt then passed on a consideration of the Inverarity case, recently presented to the committee in the form of an application for a writ of mandamus to have an investigation by the medical society. He had taken a great personal interest in this case, he said, and thought that it showed a necessity for the amendment of the law such as was proposed in the bill before the House. After reciting the circumstances of Mr. Inverarity's application to the medical council, the member for Esquimalt contended that the act provided a committee for the specific purpose of hearing complaints such as had been offered—it was not necessary to wait for a meeting of the council. Advantage was taken of the word "may" in the act, being held that the act did not prescribe that the Medical Association "shall" investigate, and he (Mr. Hayward) contended that the doctors were assuredly the proper persons to pronounce upon what was or was not professional conduct on a doctor's part. The complainant in the specific case he had referred to was not anxious to proceed for serious charges in the courts; he was not seeking damages; all that he wanted was to have such inquiry made into his charges by the tribunal competent to deal with them, so that in the event of their substantiation, the name of the doctor would be struck from the rolls. This was as much in the interest of the public safety as on any personal ground. The answer of the medical council to the request for an investigation showed to his mind that they agreed that they had the power to investigate if they desired, but did not desire to exercise that power on authority.

Mr. Martin interjected that the power was merely permissive, and the association accordingly exercised it merely if it so desired to investigate complaints against persons who did not stand well with the society. If they only had "standing" they could do anything they willed.

Proceeding, Mr. Hayward said that in the event of the amendment he proposed being agreed to, too many trivial cases would be presented for investigation. Even so, he contended that it were better to investigate a dozen trivial cases than to have one flagrant injustice go unremedied—a doctor being allowed to continue practice against the law.

At the outset of his remarks against the second reading of the measure, Mr. McPhillips explained that he happened to be advising counsel for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia; he had only acted in a professional capacity and given his professional opinion, but he thought it right to explain this to the House. The introducer of the bill had no doubt been very much impressed with the case of his friend, whom he believed to have been grievously wronged, but it was an axiom that "hard cases make bad laws."

The bill, it was good to create laws on account of exceptional features arising in specific cases. Mr. Hayward might think that there were very hard features in the case to which he had directed attention. Such might be the fact. But it was not well, nevertheless, to lightly suggest the changing of the organized law of semi-public association in consequence of this one special case. The matter was undoubtedly a very grave one. It was claimed by the member for Esquimalt that a serious crime had been committed of the most serious of all crimes.

Mr. Hayward interrupted that he had not assumed the crime to have been

committed by the fathers, were briefly explained and passed their second readings. The former is designed to provide for present cases, it was explained; while the latter is copied directly from the Ontario act, although an innovation in this province.

OTHEL BUSINESS.

The Provincial Secretary's bill for the amendment of the Coal Mines Regulation Act passed its third reading, and the remainder of the sitting was spent in committee upon the Assessment Act, the committee rising with a progress report, and a sharp interchange of compliments between the Financial Secretary and the member for Slocan marking the closing of the afternoon.

ON THE NOTICE PAPER.

Mr. Tatlow—Questions:

1. What is the estimated total cost of the bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster?

2. How much has been paid on account to date?

Mr. Tatlow—Question:

1. Has the report on the expenditures on each department of the civil service, referred to in the address to the electors of West Yale, been completed yet?

2. Will it be submitted to the House this session?

Mr. Garden—Question:

1. How much money has been expended on the reforestation to date, giving the amounts under the various heads, such as clearing, foundation, building, etc.?

2. What is the amount of the contract entered into by Messrs. Fox & Dissette for the building, and the date fixed for completion?

The Private Bills committee will meet this morning at 10 o'clock, to consider the following petitions:

No. 2—Kootenay Development & Tramways Company.

5—Flathead Valley Railway Company.

14—Synodical Diocese of Kootenay.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Public Announcements Made in Yesterday's Official Publication.

The following announcements were made in yesterday's *Victoria Gazette*:

Lawington, Canterbury, of Sidney, appointed collector of votes for the North Victoria electoral district.

The resignations of C. Nordstrom and H. O. Berg, of Qatslao, as Justices of the Peace.

A Court of Revision will be held at the court house, Salt Spring Island, on Monday, July 6th, at 2 o'clock, for hearing objections to names on the register of voters for the North Victoria district.

Postage due notices are invited up to April 27th. The building is a one-room frame structure.

The Railway Porters' Club of Vancouver gave notice of seeking incorporation under the relevant act.

The Total Abstinence Beneficiary Brotherhood, Court Nanaimo, seek incorporation under the provisions of the Benevolent Societies Act.

The North Columbia Gold Mining Co. is entitled to a license to mine and is permitted to carry on business in British Columbia. The head office of the company is at Huron, South Dakota. Its capitalization is \$500,000. The head office in British Columbia is at Rockwood, J. M. Rutherford, attorney for the company.

A memorandum dated from Ottawa, consisting of an order-in-council affecting homesteads in the railway belt in British Columbia, appears to provide at present nothing to a person interested in land similar to the law affecting such homesteads in Manitoba and Northwest Territories, shall be permitted to exercise the same privilege within the railway belt in British Columbia.

Canada's New THOROUGHFARE.

Interesting Sketch of the Proposed Second Transcontinental Line.

In the April issue of the *American Review of Reviews*, Mr. T. D. Chamberlain presents an interesting sketch of the Canadian transcontinental railway system.

After outlining the great success achieved by the C. P. R., the progress of the Great Northern, and the needs of the Canadian, he says that the present plan of the Trans-Canada railway is one of the most direct which can span the continent.

Starting from deep water terminal at Chetekim, the head of navigation on the Saguenay river at Quebec and at Montreal, it is destined to travel across the continent to the Pacific coast.

It is a project of 1,600 miles, 2,000 feet high, as compared with 4,620 miles "Crown's Nest" and with 5,100 at Kicking Horse.

From Quebec to Port Simpson via the Trans-Canada railway will be only 2,820 miles, all of the route north of the north end of Lake Superior will be 1,300 miles between the same points via the Grand Trunk railway will be about 3,400 miles, and that from Quebec to Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific railway is 3,078 miles.

The greatest difficulties and gradients from Manitoba to the Canadian seaports on the St. Lawrence are so great that the promoters have already undertaken the task of finding a route through the mountains of Manitoba and the Northwest about seven cents per bushel on present cost of transportation.

It is estimated that the cost of the road will be \$100 per ton as soon as the full head of stamps are running.

It is rumored in town that a New York syndicate is trying to purchase this property at a large figure, but the management are very quiet regarding the matter. A New York syndicate, represented by Dr. Wells (university of Columbia) have leased the Morning Star mine, situated below the St. Lawrence, and are actively developing it. A strike of very rich ore has been made a few days ago. They are now down to the 200-foot level, and are working about 20 men. Prospects are very bright here.

Events AT CHEMINUS.

Entertainment by Clever Amateurs—Mills Now Running Night and Day.

Cheminus, April 16.—The Cobble Hill Dramatic Club paid a visit to Chemainus on Wednesday evening, presenting double bill, "A Happy Pair" and "Poor Pillicoodie," to a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Geo. Cheeke and Mrs. Wm. Cheeke were well chosen for the "Happy Pair" and Mrs. Bazett, Mrs. A. N. Parry, Mrs. Wm. Cheeke, Mr. Knox and Mr. A. N. Parry took the parts in "Poor Pillicoodie" with great success.

The following vessels are loading at the mill: British ship *Bardowie* (Sunder), German ship *Neck*. The ship *Admiral Tegetthoff* sailed last Saturday for Port Simpson is said to be the ghost of the Pacific coast north of San Francisco. It has the additional advantage of being nearer to Yokohama than either Vancouver or Seattle.

The *Sydney*, can be reached by vessels of any draught, and Quebec has magnificent docks, which have cost the government millions of dollars, with deep-water berth and elevated facilities for steamers of any draught.

The new railway line running over the St. Lawrence at Quebec will enable the Trans-Canada road to make use of St. John and Halifax for winter ports, if ever those of Quebec and Chetekim should be held.

Perhaps the strongest claim which the promoters of the Trans-Canada are urging upon the government of Canada is that their line is destined to serve Canadian ports.

They are at present, which is also asking government recognition and aid at Portland, Boston, New York and other American ports for their winter terminal.

THE CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.

Deafness and impaired hearing are due almost entirely to catarrhal inflammation of the eustachian tubes. Permanent cure is guaranteed to all who inhale Catarrozone as directed. This vegetable antiseptic is inhaled at the mouth, and after traversing all the air passages of the respiratory organs is excreted through the nostrils; it completely eradicates catarrh from any part of this system, clears the nose, nose and throat, and allays inflammation, congestion and soreness. For Deafness, Paroxysms, Ringing in the Ears, Head Noises, Catarro, Asthma and bronchitis, medical science can devise nothing as beneficial as Catarrozone. Complete outfit for two months' use, price \$1.00; trial size 25¢. Druggists, or N. C. Polson Co., Kingston, Ont.

Hamilton's Pill are Effective.

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Mining Activity

At Fairview

Large Cyanide Plant Completed at the New Fairhaven Mine.

Work on Stemwinder Shows Very Large Veins on That Property.

Fairview, B. C., April 14.—This camp now the scene of considerable activity in the mining line. The New Fairview corporation are steadily running 30 stamps, and last week the large cyanide plant was finished and the tailings are being treated. In conversation with the superintendent, Charles Ostenburg, who is showing your correspondent through the plant, it was learned that the cyanide plant is working very successfully, and it is now fully demonstrated that the ore is perfectly adapted for that mode of treatment.

The large veins of the Stemwinder have been so often described that it will be unnecessary to go further than to state that recent operations have demonstrated they are larger than ever.

It will possibly give your readers an idea of the case with which the ore can be broken into the schutes, when I state that two machine drills are keeping the mill supplied with over 100 tons per day.

The ore is treated in the mill with over 24 tons of stamps.

We make many other kinds of Mattresses. Call and see what we have.

Repairing Mattresses and Upholstery is our specialty.

All Moss Mattresses \$7.50

Elastic Felt Mattress \$11.50

All Hair Mattress \$17.50

All Cotton Mattress \$3.00

All Wool Flock Mattress \$4.00

Box Spring Mattress \$6.00

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Elastic Felt Mattress \$11.50

All Hair Mattress \$17.50

All Cotton Mattress \$3.00

All Wool Flock Mattress \$4.00

Box Spring Mattress \$6.00

We make many other kinds of Mattresses. Call and see what we have.

Repairing Mattresses and Upholstery is our specialty.

All Moss Mattresses \$7.50

Elastic Felt Mattress \$11.50